Wheat Culture-Time and Mode Seeding.

The common mistake in sowing wheat s in putting in the seed too deeply. The drill is often recommended because it will deposit the grain at a more nearly uniform depth than can be obtained by so as to make a mellow seed bed, this uniform depth will usually be too deep unless the roller precedes the drill and the drill teeth are set back so as not to dig too deeply. In the old days when broadcast sowing was the rule, the best crops were those where the wheat was sown and rais of the drill and the drill and the drill teeth are set back so as not to dig too deeply. In the old days when broadcast sowing was the rule, the best crops were those where the wheat was sown and rais of the drill teeth and the drill teeth are set back so as not to dig too deeply. In the old days when broadcast sowing was the rule, the best crops were those where the wheat was crops were those where the wheat was sown and rain fell so quickly that it could not be thoroughly harrowed in. My father used to tell of one field which was never harrowed. It was sown just before the equinoctial storm. By the time the soil was dry enough to harrow the wheat was up, and it was then thought that harrowing would destroy the young plants. The roller was run over the field in the spring to smooth the surface, and this was all the cultivation the crop re-ceived. The wheat yielded at the rate of forty bushels per acre, without phos-phate or manure of any kind. But the soil was comparatively new and unex-

It is an old tradition among farmers that the rougher the surface of a wheat field at the beginning of winter, the better the chance for escape from winter killing. Rolling after drilling or sowing I consider a mistake. The compactness of the soil needed for wheat is beneath and not on the surface. The rough places will be beaten and washed down by rains, snow great borers. They go down into the and frosts fast enough, and if any of the wheat plants are lifted up, this washed earth will cover the exposed root. For this purpose having the wheat plants in depressed drills is undoubtedly an advantage, as the slight ridges of earth on either side are some protection, both from winds and up-heaval by frost. But wherever possible the ground should be compacted, so that the drill will not deposit the seed deeply. This was one trouble last fall when wheat was sown after the great drought, before rain came to compact the soil. The grain drilled before the heavy rain came up poorly and grew feebly through the fall, while that sown after the rain made a very vigorous growth and withstood

with a drill, the plants crowding each other in the rows, as they must where two bushels or more per acre is the sprout easily. Some people think it makes no difference to tear off long sprouts; but while they sometimes grow other in the rows, as they must where two bushels or more per acre is the amount sown. Farmers like to have a good growth, and the ground well covered in the fall. To secure these results more liable to disease than those which they seed thickly, and a mass of sickly, stunted plants is the result. This thick seeding is not a preventive of winter killing but the reverse. A single plant in rich soil and with plenty of room to spread will by its foliage protect itself in a measure; but a mass of plants all feeble and each with sparse foliage, cannot supply the needed protection. It is often said that wheat cannot be too thick on the ground at harvest, though even this rule has its exceptions. Thin seeding will usually produce a better stand at harvest than where a larger quantity has been sown per acre. Much depends on the richness of the soil, the more fertile requiring not exceeding one bushel to five pecks per acre. If the land is so poor that more than a bushel and a half per acre seem to be needed, the better way is to sow rye, or save it for oats or oarley in the spring.

The experiment has sometimes been tried of cross drilling wheat, putting in a bushel or less quantity per acre each way with the drill. One difficulty with this is that the first seeding is covered too deeply as the cross drilling piles the soil in ridges over the seed. Little of this first seeding survives the winter, unless the season is very favorable, and if it does the seeding is apt to be too thick. Where a bushel is sown each way the last seeding is alone sufficient on good soil to make a crop, but it would un-doubtedly be better if the growth in the fall were not hampered by too many plants. A better way, where it is desired to apply more than 300 pounds of fertilizers per acre, is to divide and drill one way with fertilizer, without seeding, and then cross drill with both seed and fertilizer. In this way the manure is diffused more evenly through the soil, while enough is placed in contact with the seed to give the young plant a vigorous start.

It is a curious fact that when wheat is drilled in alternate strips, with and with-out fertilizer, the places where no manure is applied are not helped by the phosphate drilled in only six or seven inches distant. This would indicate that the roots do not go far in search of food, or it may be that the start given to the fertilized rows enables them to occupy their own soil, and perhaps also to reach over into the rows nearest them. This may account for the belief of many farmers that commercial fertilizers are absolutely injurious to the unfertilized strips beside them. I have long since given up intentionally experimenting with phosphate on wheat by leaving strips unfertilized through the field, for I find the loss heavier than I can afford. There will at times accidentally be a strip left unfertilized, but I aim to distribute it as evenly as possible so that not a plant shall fail to have a feeding of the kind of food it needs with-

in reach from the very first. The time of sowing is much less important than the condition of the soil as to compactness and fertility. Twenty-five years ago we got in the habit of sowing wheat early so as to encourage early heading the subsequent season and to escape the wheat midge. The latter pest is now rarely injurious, and the Hessian fly, which is bred in the earliest sown wheat, is now more destructive than the midge. It way sometimes be good policy to sow land of only moderate fertility in order to secure a good fall growth; but it is much better to manure more heavily and sow later. In the early history of Western New York wheat on new lands was often sown so late that it new mads was often sown so little that it only came up during warm spells in the winter. With the ground frozen or cov-ered by snow, wheat would lie just under the surface without jujury. When it the surface without jujury. When it came up the danger by upheaval was less than where the plants were larger, on the principal that the small plant has always less top in proportion to its root always less top in proportion to its root than a large one. On the very dryest and richest soils very late sowing is the best for securing heavy yields of wheat. -W. J. F., in American Cultivator.

—An Indian man and woman while intoxicated near Yale, B. C., a few days ago, leaped over a precipice 150 feet high. The woman was mashed to pieces but the man was not killed.

Into to the other, in such a manner as to indicate his discomfort. If he must stand in a narrow stall, it should be made more nearly level, and the activity of the groom sroused to keep it scruppilously clean.—Live Stock Journal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-To wash chamois-skin vests or gloves nake a thick suds of warm water white castile soap; wash in the suds and rinse in water containing a little soap. Do not rub the soap on the garment. If stretched repeatedly while drying it will look much better.—Ezchange.

-Manure for corn, applied and well pread on the sod in autumn, to be turned over for corn in spring, always acts beneficially by enriching the soil more effectually than in spring. Some of the best farmers estimate the benefit double.—Country Gentleman.

tent the color from changing, mix with the water a cupful of flour, having pre-viously boiled it in a quart of water for ten or fifteen minutes. Do not rub on a board, but squeeze and rinse up and wash in three or four waters, and care must be taken to have them all of the same temperature.—St. Louis Globe.

-Do not let the frost or even cold nights pinch the window plants you have been summering out of doors. Until removed within the house they should be covered nights. Summer-blooming shrubs and plants grown in tubs and pots also should be attended to. They must be protected at night and from cold storms until the time comes for removing them to the cellar or conservatory.—N.

-The Farm and Workshop thus begreat borers. They go down into the earth, and the holes they make enables the air containing carbonic acid to penetrate down to the mineral matter below the surface, by which the fertilizing qualities are changed and fitted for the ourishment of plants. The worms, by opening and casting up the soil, do for the farmer what he does for himself by worm for producing plant food, and to the plants we are indebted for our own food." plowing. The farmer is indebted to the

—Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease; therefore, if there is any chance at all of disease existing in the roots they ought to be stored as dry as possible, especially seed potatoes. Since the beetle came among Wheat is usually sown more thickly than is advantageous or profitable. This is especially true if the grain is put in with a drill the plants crowding such out again, there is little doubt that they do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.—Germantown Telegraph.

Why Squash Vines Do Not Bear.

J. T. J., asks why his squash vine has no fruit set and the vine is ten feet long. I can tell him. Two years ago my farm was in the hands of a tenant for a few months. He thought he would raise a lot of Hubbard squashes and retire from siness with the proceeds. So he emp tied the manure cellar upon two acres and planted squash, and certainly tended them well and had enormous vines. He "pointed with pride" to more than one ine which ran thirty feet and over, a long, snake-like cord which see red to want to go into the next field for an airssoms upon these vines, and very few fruit set upon any except those which had lateral shoots. And he retired from business in the end only with disgust. Now I have grown squash and melons for years, and live among professional melon and squash growers who have learned to pinch in these rampant shoots, because these plants are really climbers, and the main shoot is naturally only the

supporter of the fruit-bearing branches which are the laterals. This, of course, would be known to any person who considers knowingly the nature of the gourd-bearing plants. The same year I was growing squash in my garden, and, as my practice is, I pinched the main vine when it met the vine from the next hill, or at about four feet from its root. Immediately side shoots appeared and these bore female flowers abundantly. When a fruit is set on a lateral shoot—or two if the vine is strong—the end is pinched to strengthen the fruits, and so we get squashes and mel-ons in abundance this way, while the other way one would get only long, trailing rope-like, barren vines with but a few fruits. In selecting fruit for seed only, these taken from the laterals should be saved. Now J. T. J, will know why his squash has set no fruit .- Cor. Rural New Yorker.

The Horse Stall.

The soundness and suppleness of the arness horse depends very largely upon his stall treatment and accommodations. Casual thought would conclude that the abuse of the horse consists in over work undue exposure and insufficient food. But equally destructive with either one of these agencies is his stall mismanage-

Prominent among these abuses is the excessive inclination of the stall. In order to have rapid drainage, the grade of the stall is made so steep, that frequently the horse is made very tired, by practically thus standing up-hill, while he should, under more favorable circum-stances be resting. The weight of the carcass is therefore thrown largely upon the hind-quarters, and the result is some times weakness, if not soreness over the loins, and probably with equal frequency, either wind galls, enlarged flexors, swollen ankles, or incipient occult curbs and spavins. This is a very unnatural standing position of the horse in a state of ing position of the horse in a state of freedom. Whether protecting himself from the storm, or standing still after being satiated with grazing, he invariably either chooses level ground or a position slightly descending, in which the forehanded portion of the carcass is appreciably lower than the hips. The physiological reason of this position is manifest upon careful examination. The office of the front feet and limbs while more comfortably sustained by the front limbs and feet. When the body is pitched at the reverse inclination by the steep grade of the stall, the horse fre-quently shifts the weight from one hind limb to the other, in such a manner as lously clean. - Live Stock Journal.

Sound.

The following curious observations of sound have been carefully verified by an extended series of experiments: The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3,300 yards; the noise of a railroad train, 2,-800; the report of a musket and the bark of a dog, 1,800; an orehestra, or the roll of a drum, 1,600; the human voice reaches to a distance of 1,000; the croaking of frogs, 900; the chirping of chickens, 800. Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 600 yards; from above it is only nnderstood to a range of 100 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well reflected from the surface of smooth water only when the voice comes from an elevation. Other similar phenomena connected with the transmission of sound have been observed, but the results disagree, either from inaccuracy in the observations or from the varying nature of the circumstances affecting the numbers obtained. Such variations occur to an extent of ten to twenty per cent., and even more. The weather being cold and dry, or warm and wet, are the chief influencing causes. In the first case the sound goes down several times. If greatly soiled to a greater, and in the second to a less-

Mohammedan Sensitiveness. Mohammedan religious susceptibilities are being tenderly cared for just now in India. Apart from the arrest and imprisonment of the Salvationists, the authorities have now prohibit-ed the sale of certain fancy dresses which a Madras milliner received from Paris, and on which were print-ed Arabic verses of the Koran. To prevent them falling into infidel hands, a Mulvie, who happened to hear of the garments, purchased one, and then laid a complaint before the Commissioner of Police, on the ground that the sale of the dress was calculated to hurt the re-ligious feelings of the followers of Mohammed, and also telegraphed to the Governor to the same effect. The police at once took measures to stop the sale of such a sacrilegious costume, and the Governor at once replied that stringent measures would be taken to prevent a repetition of the offense.

—Among the relics which the Historical Society of Penusylvania preserves in its museum, and which will be the oblect of much patriotic contemplation during the approaching bicentennial celebration, is a wampum belt of histori-cal renown. It was one of the considerations in the contract which gave to Penn the lands which now form the Key stone State. This relic was in posses sion of the Penn family until 1856, when Granville John Penn, great-great-grandson af the founder of Pennsylvania, presented it to the Historical Society.

-As a coincidence of the recent ourning of the Mississippi River steamer Robert E. Lee, in connection with that of the Princess of 1859, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, it is related that Calhoun, of plow fame, lost his life in that disaster, and now E. H. Poynter, the successor to Calhoun in the plow business, falls a victim to the flames which consumed the Lee. As another link, it is added that but a few weeks hence would have witnessed the nuptials of poor Poynter with a niece of Alexan-

-For several weeks the officials of the prison at Nashville, Tenn., wondered whence came all the counterfeit nickels and half dollars in the possession of the prisoners. A strict watch resulted in the discovery that a man named Coomer, sentenced to twenty years for murder, was manufacturing the spurious coin in his cell, where two molds and about half a peck of the worthless money were found. Coomers' employment in the foundry of the institution afforded him opportuni-ties for his coinage work.—Chicago News.

-At Belleville, Ontario, the other day an eagle was seen sailing in the air and attempt to carry him off. But the child was too heavy and his loud cries brought an assister, the boy's own sister, in fact, who drove off the eagle which had seriously injured the boy with its claws.-

-The law in Boston forbids the sale of liquor in any building within 400 feet of a school on the same street. To evade this prohibition, dealers whose bar-rooms were on corners within the limits put the entrance on the side street, and the Police Commissioners granted them licenses. But the Su-preme Court decides that the plan will not do. - Boston Transcript.

-A floating item states that "several New York editors own fancy farms in the interior of the State." Exactly; and they are so far "in the interior" that nothing short of an earthquake would ever bring them to the light of day.— N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-Since a Tennessee girl cut her stepfather's throat because he wouldn't let her go to the circus, step-children down that way don't have to crawl under the canvas any more. - Courier-Journal.

THE MARKETS.

	2022	
NEW YOR	E. Oet.	98, 1409
CATTLE-Exports	SIL 00	€ \$13 00
COTTON-Middling		@ 1034
FLOUR-Good to Choice	5.00	60 S 00
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2. Red	7 00	w 1 07
No. 9. Red	3 04	@ 1.09
COR"-No. 2. OAT: - Western Mixed	2.00	
DAT's - Western Mired	54	
PORK-Standard Mess	34	@ 42
A CHAR-SCHOULTU MOSS.	23 00	40 23 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON-Middling		SE 1032
BECKES-EXPORTS	. 5 25	49 5 75
		€ 5.00
Native Cows	2.50	@ 3.50
Hogs-Common to Select	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS Common to Select	6 75	@ 740
SHEEP-Fair to Choice FLOUR-XXX to Choice	3.00	50 4 00
FLOUR-XXX to Choice	3.65	8 4 155
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	. 91	@ 19
No. 3 "	87	68 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter CORN—No. 2 Mixed	64	@ 65
OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2	. 39	e 33
RYE-No. 2	87	6 58
TOBACCO Lugs	4.50	G 5 50
Median Lout	5.50	€ 7 50
HAY-Choice Timothy	11 00	@ 15 00
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	11 00	@ 15 (4)
Walls Chalen	28	@ 30
EGGS-Choice. PORK-Standard Mess	18	G 19
EURA-Standard Mess	25 00	
BACON-Clear Hib	. 15	₹# 16
LARD-Prime Steam. WOOL-Tub-washed,median	113	T@ 12
WOOL-Tub-washed, median	33	GP 35
Unwashed	9.7	43 95
CATTLE-Exports	-	
CATTLE-Exports	5 60	@ 6.00
### Hara-tannel to choice	65 MA	@ 7.75
SHEEP-Good to choice FLOUR-Winter	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR-Winter	6.00	@ 7.00
		45 7.03
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Hed	9 00	20 114
No 9 Pad	. 23	AR 179:
CORN_NA &	95	
CORN-No. 2. OA TS-No. 2.	68	en 09
		R 35
BODE	. 58	e 50
LOUN-NOW MCSS	22 00	@ 22 50
KANSAS CIT		
PORK-New Mess	4 50	@ 5 00
		@ 3.50
HOG-Sales at	46 490	@ 675
WEEAT-NO. 2	70	
NO. Bereit	74	e 75
CVAPV. Vo. 0 Missoul		62 56
OATS-No.3	28	50 300
NEW ORLEAN	40	- 90
PLOUD MAN ORLEAN	5.	
FLOUR-High Grades	4.75	49 5 50
CORN-White	81	# 82
OORN-White. OATS-Western	48	8 . 80
		@ 20 60
PORK—Mess. BACON—Clear Rib.	25 00	@ 25 25
BACON-Clear Rib	16	
COTTON-Middling	12.00	@ 1012
The state of the s		2075

ry people were in the habit of hanging butter in their wells to keep it cool and sweet and that is doubtless the custom appeared, but there can't have

still where ice is scarce and dear. It must have happened a thousand times that the cord broke and the butter dismany cases where it was recovered after thirty years. Such an incident has recently given local fame to Mr. Good-man's well in Bloomfield, Conn. A workman who was cleaning it found at the bottom a ball of butter and the dish in which it was suspended thirty years ago. It is pure white and has the consistency and odor of spoiled cheese.— New Haven Register.

-Before ige became a universal luxu-

Disappointed Entirely.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the Sea inel, informed one of our representatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be saked. The remedy caused the pain to entirely disappear. -Em-

poria (Kan.) News. A St. Louis horse chews tobacco. We have often seen a fast driven horse smoke.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a most excellent remedy for rheumatic pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 5 Harrison street, Providence, P. I .- Boston Herald.

P. I.—Boston Herald.

A TRUANT officer noticing a group of people watching the actions of an old man who was looking about in the stores near Grand and Fourth streets. Williamsburgh, inquired the object of the old man's search. "He's looking for his boy," they said. "Ah, don't go to school, I suppose. "Il see about it." Displaying his shield he approached the old gontleman and asked: "What's the matter, my good man!" "I'm looking for my boy." "Give me his name and I'll attend to his case." "His name is the same as my own, Alexander Anderson. He lives with me down near Third street." "When did he last attend school!" "School! He does not go to school." "Then he'll have to go, or else I'll send him to the Truant Home." "Hold on; say, who are you!" inquired the old man. "I am the truant officer. Don't you want your son to go to school!" "My boy to go to school!" queried the old man. "No. I want him to go and register." "How old is your boy!" stammered the truant officer, as the crowd broke into laughter. "Why, he's fitty-six years old," said the old man.—N. Y. Sun.

Why Will You! Why will You!

Why use salves and lotions for curing eruptive skin diseases! The relief thus obtained can only be temporary. Why not strike out the root of all blood and skin diseases by strengthening the liver and kidneys. This can be done by using that well known and tried remedy, Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. This medicine will permanently cure all blood and skin diseases, from applifite disorders to a pinple on the forebead. Its effect is marvelous, and it is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

BEFORE an apple becomes cider it must go the rounds of the press.

Mr. R. Q. Wallington, of Troy, O., writes: "I was greatly reduced in health and strength by a disease, the symptoms of which indicated a very severe case of blood poisoning. I had a dozen boils in different parts of my body when I began using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, the use of which remedy has entirely cured me."

Kind words are like bald heads; they can hever dye.—N. O. Picayune.

Dro You Know! Sick headache, distressing malady cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

Tender itchings in any part of the body cured by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. The best. THIRSTY men catch at straws oftener than frowning ones do.-N. F. Commercial Ad-

THE FLOWER CITY FURORE.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it

caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further but they have been so numer investigation of the subject was deemed

investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Faul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I dil and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low!"

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent he daches; felt full indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you!"

"Anything! Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact 1s, few people know or realize what alls them, and I am aorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it cased. We doctors have been elipping of the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a couch announces the county of ensumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailmenta."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called disease are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-he ided monster, and the is Bright's disease in some one of its man forms. It is a Hydra-beided monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to ev-ery one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians

ery one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, mecumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first!"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthlest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts that I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the slavming increase of Bright's disease. Its sim le shu deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be ease, its sim le snu deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be

escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Pully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

manner changed instantly and no spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statisates, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett. Summer, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Huddreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic si lysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible maisdy were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a visit the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said.' 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with It?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henlon's case!"

means."
"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"
"I know it from the experi." "I know it can. I know it from the experi-ence of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what alled me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "There goes a man who will be dead within a year." I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"
"No it caused me to investigate. I went to
the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined,
as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering,
to bring it within their reach and now it is
known in every part of America, is sold in
every drug store and has become a household
necessity."

every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnest less and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, athough busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years are. Doctor?"

co, Doctor?"
"Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?"
"The presence of albumen and tube easts in

"The presence of albumen and tube easts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poleonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, slarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

"I have to see a woman with rings in her

"I HATE to see a woman with rings in he "HATE to see a woman with rings in her ears," exclaimed the good deacon; "they sin't natural. If it was intended for women to wear them she would have been born with holes in her ears. The first woman didn't wear ear-riogs, I'll be bound!" "No," remarked the quiet little man in the corner, "nor nothing else." The diacussion was brought to an abrupt close and the house adjourned without day.

Wicked for Clergymon. Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev. —, Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimenials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—New York Baptist Weekly.

One half the world don't know how the other half lies. We speak from experience.— Hutchin Eye.

Satisfactory Evidence. J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for The Lungs for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me one gross by Saturday's steamer.

THE successful grocers have generally started business on a small scale.

"It is the common observation that the stanlard of natural health and normal activity, among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas an i habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

THE London Graphic announces the birth of "three young children."

*** Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney-Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all affected with piles, dyspe; sia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

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